ITTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Interesting Proceedings in the Rebel Congress.

LACK OF PATRIOTISM IN THE SOUTH.

Farmers Burn their Wheat Rather than Sell to the Government.

Slaves Dearer to their Owners than Sons or Brothers.

THE REBELS CRY OUT IN DESPAIR

Peace with the North or Starvation.

The Union Campaign in the Coming Spring.

REBEL APPEAL TO NORTH CAROLINA.

I'm Infirmities of the Rebel Government.

Interesting Letter from a Northern Lady in Charleston.

ing news from these journals, especially from the En nuch that is interesting from all parts of the rebel con

of rights than of duties, and more of commending our merits than of correcting our errors. As a people we are the proud and for impelance and pastionale. When our hope of successful negotiations in Europe met with delay and disappointment, how were many were to proclaim themselves granifed at it, because we should now accompasse our deliverance and ove the world no thanks. But this was only an affectation of pleasure; for swiftly we were pixed with the most intemperate denunciations of these who had rendered us this alleged signal service, and with passionate demands that we should precipitately assume towards them a hostile relation. Where were car equantintly and our cool wisdom? Why be blind to all those considerations and appliances which constitute calm statesmanship, and thus roar lik a mob in a smarket place?

Take the case of the President. Much, perhaps most, that he does, is upon secret and confidential information. He has shown a judgment and a merit that caused him to be unanimously chosen for his present high and responsible position. It is still admitted by many, probably most, of his revilors, that he is the best selection we could make. And yet they scrupic not in this ignorance of the grounds of his conduct, with these reasons for personal respect, apart from the respect due to the office which he fills and the choice of the people which placed him there, to speak of him with an injustice and according and a violence that are a represent his unsate and according and a violence that are a represent he was a people.

Nor should we shot our eyes to the fact that there are a violence and intemperance in our public discussions generally that we should do well to avoid.

Such buncombe harangues, such sophistical arguments, such affiners and habits in these respects. We exhibit in many things, and in the aggragate, of our social life, a superior excellence to the British—at least, as a condederate, we shall be pardoned for thinking so. But it surely will be an acquisition not to be despised. If we sha

the men who exhibit the exceliencies and avoid the faults we have named.

The Question of Supplies—Peace or Startation.

(Frem the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, Lec. 22.)

Peace gione can present distribution? It is folly to talk to us about there being enough supplies in the country. Such is not the fact, and those who adhere to such a projection will find out, when it is too late, that they have been mistaken. Confederate money is had enough we know, but the dearth of provisions in the market is not caused by a want of confederate money is not caused by a want of confederate money is not caused by a want of confederate in the currency, but because the producers have bothing to bring in. Men who can command means are gathering up gold, silver, bank notes and Treasury notes, with which to buy pork in adjoining counties, and will be thankful to get it upon the terms and for the hard substance offered. How then will it be with those who have nothing but the piltance it Confederate movey, carned in sewing or other work? When the currency of the government ceases to serve as a means of trade, and will no longer buy what the solders and the people want, the army and the people will resolve themselves into a mob, and those solo Acceptable will resolve themselves into a mob, and those solo Acceptable will resolve themselves into a mob, and those solo and the suit of the solor file of things? If not, let any citizen take a small sum of money and visit the city market some cold morning.

We tell the people and the authorities that the present condition of things cannot and solit not last. The masses of the honest, hard working people have been deceived and musted long enough, and they will not safer and endure siways. Peace they want, and peace they will have; if not upon such terms as the loaders who have betrayed them desire, upon such terms as they themselves shall prescribe. The rich may house their meat and bread; but we tell then it will not remain with them unless the poor can be provided for. The muscle of the count

John Solitania (1983) They will been and they did not have so the ownering of 1983. They will been as the formation of 1983 they will been as they are animated with increased arrogance.

It will be incumbent upon us during the current year to call out all our recourses and put forth all our strength. We must make the most regionus battle of sukick we are capoble. Everything is at stake—property, bonor, liberty, life itself, and a gland larger present. The Philatiles between the sum of the sum of the sum of the rocks and the sound of the breakers may be heard, but a steady captain and brave and unted crew shall bring he asiety out of her peril. Our real danger lies not to the martial array the enemy may send against us, for under the blessing of God we have already shown correlves able to withstand them, but the point of martina elicitate it, are not appreciate the magnitude and the vital character of the crisis that is upon us. Are we all ready to make every sacrifice which the cause may require, to go into the ranks, if called for to countribute our property; to be ready with our personal service, wherever wanted, and to count not our lives dear unto us if our country is to be served? Are we ready to respond, without murmuring, to the military laws which Congress shall judge the exception of the crisis that is upon to finances.

Fellow citizens, if we are not ready for all this, we must become so. Such aspirit and resolve among us are the condition, as they will prove the guaranty, of our currency and establish our finances.

Fellow citizens, if we are not ready for all this, we must become so. Such aspirit and resolve among us are the condition, as they will prove the guaranty, of our currency and establish our finances.

Fellow citizens of the such a cause, and, in the happy days to become, such assistance and the people. All must be ready to ready, or home defineder, or respect, or a such as a suffering with the told over from a glad memory with an honest pride.

We must be ready to read, or home defineder,

no better. It the soldiers were sent home, in the present condition of the carrency, they would immediately turn speculators and extortioners. And if the people now at home were put into the army they would become patriotic. The people, the farmers, have bowed the knee to Baal, and sothing could be done till the carrency was reduced.

When the Substitute bill passed, Congress said to preachers, doctors and some others, you are exempt; and to others, you will be allowed to furnish substitutes. But there was no contract between the government and these men. The contract, if any there was, was between the principals and the substitutes themselves. Government only said, if you can get a man who is not liable to military duty to go for you, you shall be exempt. But now government wanted them all, substitutes and principals. We were again to conscribe all the men in the army, not for three years, but for the war, if that war lasts, like the contest in which the Dutch republic was engaged, for eighty years. They stay in the army till they die or our independence is achieved. These men is the army did not feel it was right they should do all the fighting for the protection of their lives and property, and for the lives and greater property of the substitute men. If it was said these substitute men were necessary to the substitutes of the army, it might, with truth, be replied that they were not doing anything for the substitutes of the army, they were speculating—charging from fittees to twenty dollars for a bushel of meal, and upwards of a thousand per cent profit upon shoes and clothing.

As he had said, he believed every man in the army should remain there; and as he believed to send the substitute law and making ao excoption. He would tell senators that thing a contract which who is substitute law and making ao excoption. He would tell senators that this was the property of the substitute there too. The only question with him was vertice he should not move to substitute for this bill the Conseript bill—the bill of

Confederate States of America do." The amendment was agreed to. The bill was then passed by the following vote:—
Yeas—Mesers. Brown, Caparton, Clay, Clark, Davis, Dortch, Henry, Hill, Hunter, Jamison, Johnson of Arkanas, Maxwell, Phelan, Sommes, Simms, Sparrow and Wig-ail—17.

Nois—Mesers. Johnson of Georgia and Orr—2.
The following is the bill as amended and passed:—
A sill. To his reptricted an Act to put as ent to the exception from Siller and David Marketines. Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms, the Congress of the Confederate States of America do canoc, that no porson shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute: but the act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to reader military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes.

On motion of Mr. Clar the Senate resolved into secret executive seasion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REGOVE SERVICE OF THE NATILE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Mr. SEMERS, of Louislans, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:—
Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of General Bragg of the battle of Chickamauga, with all the reports of subordinates that have been received.

The following-bill was taken up and passed:—A bill to be entitled an act making allowances to officers of the navy of the Confederate States, under certain circumstances, and to amond an act cutilled "An act to provide for the organization of the navy," approved March 16, 1861.

Bent Places and Enforceme under the act attablish.

Mr. Feoris introduced a bill to reneal the act attablish.

for the organization of the navy," approved March 16, 1861.

BOT PLACES AND SINECURISE UNDER THE GOVE MENT.

Mr. Feore introduced a bill to repeal the act establish for the effice of Assistant Scoretary of State.

Mr. Foors said that he regretted to be compelled to bring this somewhat delicate matter to the consideration of the House, but he could not refrain from doing so without a serious violation of his own sense of propriety. Several efforts, either by bill or resolution, have been heretofore made to repeal the act providing for the establishment of the office of Assistant Secretary of State, and yet, from various and somewhat penniar causes, this ridical augmentation of the office of Assistant Secretary of State, and the state of the office of Assistant Secretary of State, and the state of the office of Assistant Secretary of State, and the state of the stat

The Coming Fate of Butley.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 15.]

A flag of trace boat was reported yesterday to have arrived at City Point. If this news be true we shall probably have advices from the United States to day. It seems that the Lincoln government have determined to keep Beast Butler in charge of the Confederate prisoners. Advices from the North state that allief our prisoners in the enemy's hands are to be concentrated at Point Lookout, in Maryland, and the Beast is to be given authority over them. We learn from trustworthy sources that Hutler has assumed command at Point Lookout, and that the first intimation our imprisoned soldiers had of the fact, beyond a rumor in camp, was the promulgation of an order from him positively prohibiting the citizens of Maryland from showing any sympathy to our men, or from furnishing them with any necessaries whatever. Before that, owing to the kindness of the Maryland women, who are almost entirely Southern in their feeling and action, the Confederate prisoners had managed to bear the rigors of confinement with tolerable equanimity. Their condition now it deplorable. Butter is an outcast, and can never be recognized as entitled to the privileges accorded to a fee taken in lawful warfare; yet, it may become a question whether our government should not consult the feelings of the Confederate soldiers now lingering in Northern dungoons, and take the earliest practicable opportunity of releasing them. Treating with Butter will not release the prifful weeks from the bon of outlawery personned against him #con the langer. He should, however, be executed, and, doubtless, will be, by the first Confederate officer in whose hands he may chance to fall.

Comtemplated Ratid on the Blackwater.

doubtlees, will be, by the first Confederate officer in whose hands he may chauce to fall.

Comtemptated Raid on the Blackwater.

[From the same paper.]

Parties who came up from Ivor Wednesday evening, says the Petersburg Express, brought information direct from Portsmouth and Suffolk. A large negro force is being concentrated at Portsmouth. There are now there about three thousand negro infantry, besides a battailon of mounted men. It is supposed that a raid is contemplated towards the Blackwater. No Yankees have recently visited Suffolk; but the pickets are still at Jericho run, two miles below town, and a camp of cavalry is kept up at Bernard's mill. A Miss Funner, daughter of Wright Pinner, of Suffolk, married a Yankee effoor last week.

Pinner, of Suffelk, married a Yankee efficer last week.

Gem. Butler's Rule in Norfolk.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Jac. 16.)

The fellowing extract from a letter written by a lady in Norfolk to her friends in Petersburg will show to our people the dreadful sufferings, the indignities and the humilistions to which the citizens of that unnappy city are exposed, and will teach us what we may expect if we should ever fall into the power of our cruel and cowardly

General Polk in Mississipps,
[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 14.]
We learn by a letter received from Enterprise, Miss.,
dated the 5th instant, that General Polk addressed the
troops on the 30th ult., and made an earnest appeal to all
citizans to forget self, and repair to the field and assist
in the defence of their country. The troops are comfortably quartered, have good rations, and are very well
clothed.

clothed.
Judge Watts, of the District Court, the letter states, is keeping a good many out of camp by issuing writs of habeas corpus.

Longstreet in Winter Quarters—General McLiaws Relieved.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 13.)

Gen. Longstreet has gone into winter quarters at Morristown. His cavairy skirmish with the enemy daily.

Gen. Ransom is at Moresburg, Hawkins county. From this place he is enabled to watch the movements of the enemy at Cumberland Gap, and prevent a flank move most upon Gen. Longstreet. A large supply of shoes and blankets has been forwarded to Gen. Longstreet's army, of which a great many of his soldiers stand much in seed. Major General McLaws has been relieved of his command under General Longstreet and ordered to report to the Adjutant General at Richmond. The order relieving Gen. McLaws is based on disagreement between the Commander-in-Chief and himself, and does not in any way impugn his courage or capacity.

The Rebel Temnessee Army.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, Jan. 14.]

From an officer in the Army of Tennessee, who arrived here last evening, we have the most encouraging account of affairs in that quarter. The officers and men have great confidence in Gen. Johnston, and the condition of the army has been much improved, both as regards numbers and supplies. It is intimated that there will be stirring news from a portion of that department, which will agree ably surprise the public, before many days.

Rebel Suppositions Regarding Knox-viile.

General Wharton's scouts (says the Knoxville Regater of the 3d tost.) have been within one or two miles of Knoxville without encountering any federals. The suppo-sition is, that for want of subsistence Burnside has evacu-sted Knoxville and failen back to Clinton.

A Rebet Quartermaster's Defaications.

[From the Mobile Tribune, Jan. 3.]

We learn that one of our Confederate quartermasters has been discovered to be a defaulter in the small sum of \$5,000,000. The investigation of his defections had not been completed when this little defaits was discovered. It is not improbable that another cypher will finally have to be added to the shortness of his cash accounts. It were policy to say nothing about this; but it is so much talked of in our streets that no advertisement could make it more notorious.

This man was living at the rate of five or tea thousand dollars a day; having carriages at his command; every thing that was good in the matter of food; ats, like Dives, of the best that the poor markets of this country afford; in abort, was clad in raiment of gold on his sleeves, and wild ducks and gate for gras on his table; and all this was presumed by innocent people to be derived from the salarry of his office, which is equivalent to the purchasing of core meal and such condiments as may make it palatable.

What it Costs a Rebel Officer to Live.

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

Camp or Rone's Division, Jan. 4, 1864.

Indulge me while I give you so idea as to how much it costs an officer to here in the Array of Northern Virginia. In order to do so I will give my own expenses for the month of December last as an example:—

\$25.08

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TYMEN & DITO. CHILDREN	
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Making a total of	5

town, a man worth \$100,000 before the war; I do not know that anybody has any property now) told me be was making a pair for I——, he having learned the art in his youth. Thus, as necessity arises, our wants are supplied. With my faculty of turning inside out and outside in, upside down and downside up, of making hats and boanets of little nothings, we are all made so far comfortable and respectable.

Disc. 2.—Will this ever rach you is a query. When I commenced this it was warm enough to sit up stairs with windows open. The next high water froze in my pantry, and under a comforter and three blankets I could not keep warm in bed. So much for the "sumy South." You are either roasting or freezing all the time.

I could not accept your fevitation to Thanksgiving. Our dinner was roast turkey, roast docks, boiled ham, sweet potate pudding and ground nuts. Where were the plum puddings, mince pies, apples, oranges, dried fruits, &c.? Echo auswers—where?

I have an excellent cook who has been with me over a year. She is a real Yankee bousekeeper. In intelligence and manners far above her situation; has read much, and is as deeply interested in the topics of the day as I amy year. She is a real Yankee bousekeeper. In intelligence and manners far above her situation; has read much, and is as deeply interested in the topics of the day as I amy year. She is a real yankee bousekeeper. In intelligence and manners far above her situation; has read much, and is as deeply interested in the topics of the day as I amy year. She is a real function; but does well on plain eorn bread, our daily fare. I have larged a man to bring me a pair of turkeys for twenty-five dollars.

Diana, the plaque, is still one of my household. I wish you had her, but only for a little while. She would put you had her, but culy for a little while. She would put twenty sars old, but a giant in wickedness. I think the whole race a humbug and a great bore, and my wonder is that Southern people hag then so cossely at their hearts. But I think the beginning of

is that Southern people hag them so closely to their herts. But I think the beginning of their end has come.

I have friends now who are paying as much for one pair of shoes for one girl as I pay my cook in aix months. Some of them are locking for future developments to bring relief. I am so glad that I am not encumbered with preservy that runs on legs, for if I had a hurse or a cow, I could not feed them in these times.

I have just seen a letter from the son of your former pastor. He has just been ornained over a church in Athens, Ga. He says at the seminary he was called "fossil remains."

Die. 4.—I have just been to a sale of goods (blockade), not auction, but selling at fixed prices, to accommodate consumers. All I wanted was a pair of gioves, which I could not get. My husband bought a call sair for sixty dollars. There was a rush, which reminded me of Kinmouth's in days gone by—all but the prices. The meanest calleces sold for six dollars a yard.

What think you of late affairs in Tennessee! Will they bring peace to our borders!

Shelling is not very brisk here at present. As yet it has all been far from us, often unbeard, but all down town has moved up.

I have just come in from the sale, bringing in my arms, sone wrapper, a whole piece of calles, for which I paid \$258, not to wear, but to exchange for edibles in the country. "Fell it not in Gotham." You ought to have seen me beset with inquirers, and "how cheap," "how pretty," from the lady at the door of her carriage down to the negroes sunning themselves at the gateways. My servants I sent previously home with a load of cadee, no for our consumption, but to be converted, as above, into articles of greater necessity.

St. ANDREWS BAY, Fla., Dec. 15, 1863.

Operations of the United States Bark Resiless—Destruction

rell, 4c., 4c.
The United States bark Restless has been practising her eld tricks again. Upon the 3d of December an expedition was fitted out from this vessel, under command of Acting Ensign J. J. Russell, for the purpose of reconnectering Lake Occia, with an evil eye towards certain robe smit. Ensign J. J. Russell, for the purpose of recombinations, Lake Occia, with an evil eye towards certain rebel said works in that vicinity. Arriving at the lake on the 4th inst., Mr. Russell, with a number of men, landed, sed cautiously proceeded along the coast. Presently a sew, commanded by a white youth and propelled by the exections of a crew of contrabands, was discovered, and, upon being hailed, they pulled to the beach, where they were faithfully catechized. They stated that they were upon their way to the entrance of the lake for the purpose of procuring saik water to carry to the works, in order to make sait, and that these "works" were two and a half miles distant.

Open a candid review of the subject, Mr. Russell concluded to inspect the sait manufactory, and, under the guidance of sm "intelligent contraband," wended he way thither, where he was welcomed by the "tailvulree" of the piace, seventeen in number, one of whom was a daughter of the "sunny South"—"black, but comely." This aristociatio gang of F. F. F. was headed by one Jordan, who was the pressing genius of the saine cookery. All of the worthy delegation were earneathy invited to accompany Mr. Russell to an exhibition of fireworks, which he proposed to display free of earneathy invited to accompany Mr. Russell to an exhibition, was accepted.

The pyrotechnic services were inaugurated with the explosion of an impromptu "mine," connecting of a thirty-two-pounder shell ingesticusty concealed within a large